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POETRY.

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

BY WM. H. C HOSMER.

FAREWELL! thy moon is on the wane,
Thy last bright day is near its close;
On rosy lips that thirst for rain,
Heaven not a drop bestows;
The cricket, Summer, sounds thy knell,
Queen of the seasons! fare thee well.

The flowers that wreathed thy beauteous head,
Droop pale and withered on thy brow—
The light that made thy morning red
Is dull and misty now;
Sad voices pipe in woods and dell,
To Summer and her joys farewell.

Gone is thy belt of rainbow shine,
Starred with the dew drops of the showers,
And kirtle of enchanted green
Embroidered o'er with flowers;
Thy golden wand of wondrous spell
Is dim and broken now—farewell!

There is a Summer of the heart
That hath its mournful ending here;
Delights that warmed its core depart
While it grows dull and drear.
And sadder than the funeral bell
Hope whispers to the soul—farewell.

DIED,

On the 7th July last, at his residence in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland County, Pa., JACOB BYERLY, in the ninety-ninth year of his age.

The deceased was born in Bedford Fort, in May 1760. His father, Andrew Byerly, who had been in Braddock's army, moved with his family—wife and ten children—across the Alleghanies in 1762, and built a cabin on the land now known as Harrison City. This cabin was the only improvement between Fort Ligonier and Fort Pitt. It was a gloomy period to the few settlers scattered west of the mountains.—The war between England and France for supremacy in the New World was over, and Canada, with all its dependencies, had been surrendered to the victorious English. But the inveterate hatred of the Indians on the frontier to the settlers was not allayed. Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawas, had formed a combination of all the tribes from the mountains to the Mississippi. The forts and stations were simultaneously attacked. "The most terrible border war known in our history, was raging along the whole western frontier. Everywhere were experienced the same horrible cruelties of savage warfare, the sudden surprise, the massacre, the scalping and burning. Everywhere were ashes of cabins mingled with the charred bones of their tenants. Everywhere the ripe harvest stood without the reapers." Such were the perils that surrounded the family of Jacob Byerly. It is reported that Chapman, at the mouth of the Big Sewickly, their nearest neighbor on the south, is killed; Andrew Byerly hastens to his cabin. An Indian friendly to the family, advises the mother to leave at once with her children for Fort Ligonier. The advice is taken; the father overtakes them on the route and they escape with safety into the fort, which is immediately attacked by the Indians. From the distinct recollection of Jacob Byerly, as to the incidents occurring in the fort during this attack, (such as running a nail in his foot, and from some data in possession of his brother, Michael Byerly, Esq., who died many years ago,) it was generally supposed that his age was greater than he himself represented.

In 1763, a force under Col. Boquet released the beleagued garrisons of Forts Bedford and Ligonier, and marched to the relief of Fort Pitt. Andrew Byerly joined the expedition, and was present at the battle of Bushy Run. The engagement continued for two days, and the savages were defeated, Fort Pitt relieved, and an expedition organized by Boquet against the Ohio Indians, forced them into a treaty of peace.—Andrew Byerly returned to his former settlement, and built a cabin on the land now owned by Peter Highberger. During the Revolutionary war, the frontiersmen were again summoned to defend their homes and firesides against their old foes—the Indian warriors inoited to hostilities by the bribes and promises of English emissaries. Jacob Byerly, then a young man, active and athletic, with an iron constitution, and of most indomitable courage was early in the field. He was engaged in a number of scouting parties; and in that most hazardous of services, he was always ready to turn out at the call of his distressed neighbors. His scouting expeditions extended through Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, and into Ohio. He went with a party to bury 21 settlers who had been killed at Wheeling; went to the relief of Fort Lawrence and Wallace's station; was on a scout to Puntxatawney, and joined in pursuit of the party who killed the Willards; was on the expedition against the Tuscaroras in Ohio, and served under Gen. Broadhead in the destruction of the towns of the Cornplanter Indians. In this expedition, while following a trail, in company with Jacob Smith and another scout, he killed an Indian chief in a hand to hand encounter. His regular services were in the 13th Virginia regiment, two companies of which regiment formed part of the garrison at Fort Pitt. He belonged part of the time to a company commanded by Captain (afterward General) O'Hara, of whom he always spoke in the highest terms. He was the last of the Revolutionary soldiers in this country who drew a pension from the General Government. After the Revolutionary war, the deceased married Elizabeth Harman, and raised a family of twelve children, only four of whom survive him.

Mr. Byerly always enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was a man of the purest character, and his integrity was proverbial. He ever felt a warm interest in the progress and prosperity of his country, and in the administration of national affairs.—He voted at every general election, from the adoption of the Constitution until his death.—At the foundation of parties, he attached himself to the Democratic party, and he remained zealously and actively devoted to the support of the principles of his early political faith.—Having a personal knowledge of the transport of joy which thrill the hearts of his countrymen, when their independence was established, and the Union of the States was formed, he always viewed with distrust and alarm every movement which had a tendency to alienate one section of the Union from the other, and to destroy those fraternal feelings which prevailed during the Revolution. He spoke of these things a few days before his death. Honest and upright in all his dealings, enjoying the respect and friendship of his neighbors, easy in his circumstances, happy in the well doing of his children, surrounded by every thing that can render life desirable, the venerable patriarch was permitted to live long beyond the period of life usually allotted to man; and after a stormy youth, to pass the evening of his days in tranquility and ease. He lived to see the blood thirsty savages, the tenants of the forest, disappearing before the advancing steps of the white man; the unbroken wilderness transformed into highly cultivated farms; hardship and perils of frontier life, exchanged for the comforts and luxuries of the present day. He saw his countrymen who in his youth barely maintained a precarious foothold West of the Alleghenies, declaring the right to be an independent people, maintaining that declaration against the most powerful of modern empires, and establishing a form of Government, the advantage and the hope of mankind. He saw them spreading themselves over the the valleys of the West and South, and the wilderness transformed into vigorous communities on the shores of the Pacific; their progress in the arts and sciences, in commerce, agriculture, and manufacturing skill, keeping pace with the spread of population, their flag respected in every quarter of the globe; their might and prowess so recognized, that for them, a world in arms has no terrors. He had the satisfaction of feeling, that he too had contributed in his humble sphere of life his full share of these results; in war, serving his country, and in peace, an industrious law abiding citizen. During the last illness of the deceased, the Rev. Mr. McGaughey, of the Presbyterian Church, was his spiritual adviser.

He met his last enemy with tranquility; in peace with mankind, and in a blessed hope of a life beyond the grave. Until prevented by the infirmities of age, Mr. Byerly had regularly worshipped at the Lutheran and German Reformed Church at Adamsburg. In his younger days, often with rifle in hand he had attended Divine worship there. There in 1826 he had buried his wife, in the 66th year of her age. There were the graves of his children, and there the mortal remains of the old patriarch and soldier now repose.

The citizenes of Adamsburg paid the last tribute of respect to the Honored Dead, by firing a salute of cannon over his grave.

CURING HAMS.

The slaughter of the porkers begins this month on all well regulated farms, from Aroostook, to the farthest West and South to Mason and Dixon's line, and only a little later further South we see the sleek beauties suspended by the gambrels, their open mouths biting the cob, from which they shelled corn while living. The hams and shoulders, destined for bacon, are liable to be spoiled in two ways—by too much salt and too little. Not one ham in ten offered in the market is properly cured for human food. Many persons put the hams in with the other pork, and spoil them. Many of the recipts offered are too indefinite to be of and service. The following cures bacon fit for a king, or his eldest daughter.

For ann hundred pounds of ham take salt' ten pounds—Turks Island is the best—six ounces of saltpetre, and two pounds of brown sugar. Mix the ingredients as evenly as possible and rub them upon the flesh side of the hams and shoulder. Pack the hams in a clean cask, skin side downward. Put a stone and board on top of the hams and fill up with clean cold water so as to cover them. In a few days all will be disolved and form a pickle just right. But the salt in the solution is continually sinking to the bottom. Therefore, either change the pickle pouring it out and pouring it back again—or if the barrel is but partly filled, roll it around a few times so as to stir the contents thoroughly, as often as once a week. The neglect of stirring the pickle, after it is made, spoils many a barrel of hams. In six weeks they will be cured just right. Smoke them ten days, to two weeks, in a cool smoke house. Put them in tight cloth wrappers, whitewash the wrappers, and they will keep for years. This is our family recipe, used for fourteen years, and always makes *quarters* of ham, that keeps the better half in constant good humor at meal time.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—The deaths from yellow fever during the past week were 12.

TRAITS OF INDIAN CHARACTER.

BY CAPTAIN JOHN S. FORD.

Among the Comanches war parties are formed by volunteers. In many instances the commander has only temporary authority, which ceases with the campaign; in others, an acknowledged chief takes the lead. It is not unusual for a party to remain absent, while operating in Mexico, for the space of twelve months.

A young warrior will make any sort of sacrifice to equip and mount himself for an expedition. The officer second in command always places himself at the head of the column—the superior officer is in the extreme rear, superintends movements, rectifies errors, and is presumed to be in a position to have everything under his immediate inspection. A front guard usually precedes the main body from a quarter of a mile to two miles in advance. They keep a strict look-out—ride to the top of eminences—scan the surrounding country in every direction. When an enemy is supposed to be near, they approach the apex of a hill with very great caution. They will crawl on the ground, carrying before their faces a bunch of green branches of grass, to prevent suspicion, if discovered. Unless to one well acquainted with Indian contrivances, the disappearance or moving of a bunch of leaves would be attributed to the agency of the wind.

Discoveries made by the vanguard are speedily communicated to the officer in command. There is a rear guard, whose duty it is to prevent surprise from that direction. Flankers are often thrown out. When a large body is moving, upon approximating a point of danger, pickets are sent out in every direction, which operate on a more extended scale than the above mentioned guards.

There is a place of rendezvous appointed at which everything in relation to the expedition is concluded upon. For instance, if a foray upon the country adjacent to Laredo is contemplated, time, manner and second place to rendezvous, are arranged. Formerly they used to make the Raices the point where they formed their camp preparatory to active operations.—From here they would send out scouts, to ascertain the condition of the country—the presence of troops—upon the information thus acquired they would act. Sometimes they would move down in a body, fall upon the ranches boldly in the day time—kill, plunder, and carry off women and children prisoners; at others, when secure from danger, they would divide into two squads, and make a simultaneous demade prisoners, collected horses and cattle—ty, they would, if unpursued, move for the Raices, and remain in camp several days, recruiting animals, feasting and preparing for a quick march to their own camp. If another party should be still behind, they leave signs designating all they may wish them to know. A small branch, supported by a little heap of rocks, is inclined in the direction they will move. The grass is removed from the earth, a line drawn, a number of marks made on each side, to represent the number of men and horses in the party. They have a species of hieroglyphic and symbolic characters they use in conveying ideas. When they wish to inform their friends of the death of a warrior, it is done by drawing an Indian without a head.—If wounded only, the figure is completed with a streak of red at the part wounded. Upon a tree on the Nueces, some thirty or forty miles above the Laredo and San Antonio crossing, at a place known as the Comanche crossing, are a number of these symbolical representations.—One of them is descriptive of a combat between a Comanche with a lance and a Mexican with a sword. The sword is miserably deficient in length. The rough painting conveys a rather ludicrous idea of the matter, evincing very clearly the contempt in which the Indians hold Mexican prowess, and the almost inevitable conclusion that the fight resulted in the Don's overthrow and death.

The full of the moon is the time they are usually looked for. The rays of this luminary afford them the means of discovering animals, and of traveling during the night. In the event of being pursued, immediately after the perpetration of depredations, the Comanches move day and night, very often not breaking a gallop, except to change horses, which they do several times, and to water the *caballado*, until they deem themselves safe. Under these circumstances they will travel at least seventy miles per day, which is a long distance, with the encumbrance of loose animals.

A party of warriors, dressed in their trappings—embellished shields—fancy moccasins—long pigtails bedecked with silver—shoulder belts worked with beads, and adorned with shells—fine leggins—ornamented cases for bows and arrows—mounted upon spirited horses—singing a war song, and sweeping over a prairie; is a beautiful spectacle to a man with plenty of brave fellows to back him. Their motions are easy and graceful. They sit a horse admirably and manage one with a master hand. Charge them and they will retreat from you with double your numbers, but beware; keep your men together—well in hand—with at least half their arms loaded, or else you will find when it is too late, a flying Comanche well knows the nick of time to turn upon and charge his pursuer to the very teeth. A Comanche can draw a bow when on horseback—standing or running—with remarkable strength and accuracy. They have been known to kill horses, when at full speed over one hundred yards.

In the commencement of a fight, the yell of defiance is borne to you long, loud and startling. The war whoop has no romance in it. It thrills even a stout heart with an indescribable sensation. The excitement of battle is quite as evident among these people as others. Let the tide turn against them—send leaden messengers through some of their warriors, and then the mornful wail is heard—its lugubrious tones are borne back to you with uncouth cadence, betokening sorrow, anger and a determination to revenge.

Never ride between a bowman's left; if you do, ten to one he will pop an arrow through you. When mounted, an Indian cannot use his bow against an object behind and to his right.

The dead are usually borne from the field.—Nothing but the most imminent danger prevents them from performing the incumbent duty of not leaving the body of a comrade in the hands of an enemy. Over a fallen chief they will make a desparate stand. Their caution seems to be merged in the determination to risk everything to bear him from the field. They will fight furiously, bravely, and even hopelessly, to attain this object. If they abandon him it is in despair. Flight is no longer methodical and menacing to the pursuer. Retreat degenerates into rout. After this, they have seldom, if ever, been known to resume the offensive.—They will hide themselves in the first chapparal affording security against discovery, remain during the day, visit the dead at night, and if not able to remove them, will spread blankets or some covering over them.

The bow is placed diagonally in shooting—a number of arrows are held in the right hand—the bow operates as a rest to the arrows. The distance, the curve the missile has to describe in reaching the object, and in fact, everything connected with their archery is determined by the eye without taking aim. Arrows are sped after each other in rapid succession. At the distance of sixty yards and over they can be dodged, if but one Indian shoots at you at the same moment—under forty, the six-shooter has little advantage over the bow. At long distances the angle of elevation is considerable.—It requires a quick eye to see the arrow, and judge the whereabouts of its descent—a good rider withal, to keep the saddle. A man is required to keep both eyes engaged in an Indian fight.

Prisoners are treated with extreme cruelty by the Comanches. They are beaten, starved, made slaves of and subjected to many torturing indignities. This rigor is relaxed when a man or youth evinces a desire to become one of the tribe. The man is suffered to marry, and the boy is educated to become an Indian in habits. An adroit rogue is held in great esteem.

THE FRENCHMAN AND THE COCKROACHES.

The November number of that excellent periodical, the 'Knickerbocker,' contains the following:

"A few days after the battle of Jena a French regiment was announced to arrive in the afternoon, but, from some cause or other, did not make its appearance till late in the evening.—According to custom, they were then billeted out among the citizens, and a baker in our neigborhood received six for his share. The dinner had been prepared early in the afternoon, and the troops not arriving at the expected time, the viands were placed in the bake-oven to be kept warm. At last after the lapse of four or five hours over the expected time, they arrived, very much fatigued by an unusually long day's march, in consequence of which they did not seem in good humor when they entered the house, and immediately and impatiently cried out for supper. The table having been set long ago, the baker and his folks hastened to bring in the dishes from the bake oven; but what was the terror of the baker, when, accidentlly looking over the various plates on the table, to see them all full of drowned cokroaches! The impatience of the soldiers placed all remedies out of the question and consternation got the uppermost of the baker. Frightened out of his wits, he made some pretence for a sudden exit, and told his people to flee for their lives, for the Frenchmen would surely kill them all when they found out what a mess was placed before them. The baker himself retreated into a dark corner of his bake-house, through a small aperture, he could observe the movements around the table in the room. But what was his agreeable surprise, when he saw them repeatedly stick their forks among the cockroaches on the plate, crack them with delight between their teeth, and call out to one another, '*Bon! Bon!*' no doubt supposing them to be some delicacy peculiar to that part of the country!

"When the baker had fully satisfied himself that the supper was approved of, he ventured back into the room, and with his people went to work to clear away the table, to make room for the beds on the floor. After having made the necessary preparations for a good night's rest, and when he was just leaving the room, one of the soldiers kindly tapped him on the shoulder, saying in broken German: 'Landlord! to-morrow morning, for *dejeuner*,' some more of de little fishes.'

"The bake-house being well supplied with the needful article, a number of plates and dishes with attractive bait were set, and sufficient were caught for an ample fricassee for brekfast, which was dispatched with as much relish as the late supper. When the drum beat, no men could have left their quarters better satisfied than these six, with the good things of life!"

SHARP PRACTICE.—The lawyers of Troy are proverbially a sharp set, and the following instance, related by the Albany *Times*, does not detract from their reputation. A criminal was on his way to New York in charge of an officer who would not allow him an opportunity of seeking bail. In this dilemma, a man "learned in the law" was summoned, who thus accomplished his end. He hired a small boy to go within arm's length of the prisoner, who dealt him a smart blow. Boy ran up to the police office, and soon appeared on the ground with a constable and an assault and battery warrant. The constable insisted on taking the prisoner to jail on this complaint, and in the meantime bail was procured on the former charge. The lawyer who designed and executed this manœuvre is now in possession of our hat.

GOODNESS ETERNAL.

The pains we spend upon our mortal selves will perish with ourselves: but the care we give out of a good heart to others, the efforts of disinterested duty, the deeds and thoughts of pure affection, are never lost; they are liable to waste; and are like a force that propagates itself for ever, changing itself, but not losing its intensity. In short, there is a sense in which *nothing human dies*; nothing, at least, which proceeds from the higher and characteristic part of man's nature; nothing which he does as a subject of God's moral law. Material structures are dissolved, their identity and function are gone, but mind partakes of the eternity of the great parent spirit; and thoughts, truths, emotions, once given to the world are never lost; they exist as truly and perform their duty as actively a thousand years after their origin as on their day of birth.

WEBSTER MATCHED BY A WOMAN.—In the somewhat famous case of Mrs. Bodgen's will, which was tried in the Supreme Court some years ago, Mr. Webster appeared as counsellor for the appellant. Mrs. Greenough, wife of Rev. William Greenough, late of West Newton, a tall, straight, queenly looking woman, with a keen black eye—a woman of great self-possession and decision of character, was called to the stand as a witness on the opposite side from Mr. Webster. Webster, at a glance, had the sagacity to foersee that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight upon the court and jury. He therefore resolved, if possible, to break her up.—And when she answered to the first question put to her, "I believe," Webster roared out:

"We don't want to hear what you believe; we want to hear what you know."

Mrs. Greenough replied, "That is just what I was about to say sir," and went on with her testimony.

And notwithstanding his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of her way, until Webster, becoming quite fearful of the result, arose apparently in great agitation, and drawing out his large snuff box, thrust his thumb and finger to the very bottom, and carrying the deep pinch to his nostrils, drew it up with a gusto; and then extracting from his pocket very large handkerchief, which flowed to his feet as he brought it to the front, he blew his nose with a report that rang distinct and loud through the crowded hall.

Mrs. Greenough—"I cannot give you very full information as to that, sir, she had one very dirty trick."

Webster—"What's that ma'am?"

Mrs. Greenough—"She took snuff!"

The roar of the court-house was such that the future defender of the Constitution subsided and neither rose nor spoke again until Mrs. Greenough had vacated her chair for another witness—having ample time to reflect upon the inglorious history of the man who had a stone thrown on his head by a woman.

LEGAL TENDER.—Some people are at a loss to know what is a legal tender of money.—Most perons are greatly in error in supposing that cents are a legal tender for any amount, and sometimes captious people make large payments in copper coin, which creditors suppose they are obliged to receive—from the fact that it is coined at the mint and bears the impress of the United States upon it. From the following, which is a synopsis of the act of Congress upon the subject, it will be seen what is and what is not a legal tender. The law regulating the payment of debts with one coin provides that the following coin be legal tender:

1. All gold coins at their respective values for debts of any amount.

2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, half dime, at their respective values for debts of any amount under five dollars.

3. Three cent pieces for debts of any amount under thirty cents; and,

4. By the law passed at the last session of Congress, we may add, one cent pieces for any amount under ten cents.

By the law of Congress, passed some four or five years ago, gold was made the legal tender for large amounts. Those who, to get rid of large quantities of cents and small coin, sometimes pay their bills with it, to the annoyance of the creditor, will perceive that there is a stoppage to that antic oy the law.

AN IRISH REPARTEE.—The Irish mind is a never failing source of wit. The following is the latest specimen:

Patrick—— is baggage master on the Georgia Railroad, and always attentive to his business. A few evenings since, while at his post, he was accosted by an excited passenger, who in a rude and boisterous manner demanded repeatedly to know the whereabouts of his trunk. After several times replying to the interrogatory, he at length lost his patience, and thus put an end to the stranger's troublesome questioning: "Och, mister, I wish in my soul you were an elephant instead of a jackass, for thin you'd have your trunk always under your eye."

ANOTHER CHLOROFORM CASE.—Another dentist, a Dr. Webster, of Montreal, has been convicted of an attempt to commit a rape upon a patient while under the influence of chloroform. It is insisted by those who understand the effects of chloroform that in most cases outrages like these are vagaries of the brain, and exist only in the imagination. If so, why will dentists run the risks of administering chloroform to patients who are unattended? If not, why will females claiming to be respectable subject themselves to the risks which numerous convictions seem to show result from their taking chloroform when not in the presence of third parties.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A GROCERY SKETCH.—Will the reader be kind enough to picture a scene which took place the other day in a grocery. A lean countryman entered the establishment having in his hand a small basket of eggs, which he desired to exchange for sundry housekeppeing necessaries.

"Want my eggs to-day, Mister?"

"Yes, will take 'em; how many have you got?"

"Bout three dozen; how much d'ye give for eggs?"

"Ten cents a dozen."

"What! only ten cents?"

"Yes; that's all we give."

"Well, then, all I've got to say, is, it's a shame."

"What's a shame?"

"Why, look-a-here Mister," and here the countryman patted the eggs affectionately, and viewed them as though they were the veritable product of the giant's golden hen—"Why, look-a-here, if you was a hen, wouldn't you think it was mighty hard if you had to lay eggs for only ten cents a dozen?"

HOW TO ASK A YOUNG LADY FOR COMPANY.—Our young men will please bear in mind that when they desire a yong lady to take a walk with them that it is impolite to say "Miss, will you take a promenade this evening?" You must address her thus: "My sweet adorable! I would be exceedingly happy to have the exquisite pleasure of accompanying you on a balloon excursion this evening. 'Pon hono' I would." To which the following answer will undoubtedly be returned: "Sir, I feel honored—your request is granted. Please meet me at the garden bars, to assist me in making an ascension over the fence—we don't use the gate any mo'—its length, balloon wise, is not of sufficient capacity to admit the crinoline without damage! 'Pon hono' it is not."

A CURE FOR LOVE.—Take one grain of sense, half a grain of prudence, a drachm of understanding, one ounce of patience, a pound of resolution, and a handful of dislike, set them on a slow fire of hatred, strain from the drugs of melancholy, sweeten them with forgetfulness, then put them into the bottle of your heart, stamp down with cork of sound judgement, there let them stand fourteen days in the water of cold affection.

This rightly made, and well applied, was never known to fail.

A PAIR OF HUSBANDS.—A country editor perpetrates the following upon the marriage of [illegible] our life;

The husband's a husband and so is the wife."

FAST.—The ladies of Iowa are decidedly "fast." On the 18th., a race of ladies, on foot, came off at Iowa city, for the prize of a silver basket. The prize was won by a Miss Handy.

☞There are some faults which we are pretty sure to overcome at last. When Jeremy Taylor applied to take orders in the church, the bishop objected that he was too young.—"If I live, my lord, I shall hope to overcome that fault," said the witty candidate. By the by, that vice is one which most of us are sorry to have lost. It is not at all certain that we grow either wiser or better by growing older. Experience has been well likened to the stern lights of a ship, which merely illuminates the path we have passed over, but throws no light ahead.

☞An old toper bet he could, when blindfolded, tell each of several kinds of liquor.—When brandy, whiskey, gin and other drinks were presented to him, he pronounced correctly what they were. At length a glass of pure water was given him: he tasted it, paused, tasted it again, considered, and shook his head. He at last said—"Gentlemen, I give it up, I am not used to the these sort of liquors."

☞"How are you Count?" said a noted wag to a spruce looking specimen of the genuine snob.

"Sir!" exclaimed the indignant swell, "who are you, and why do you call me Count."

"Why, I saw you counting oysters in New York last spring, and I supposed you were of the royal blood," replied the wag.

Snob vamosed.

☞'Mister, I say, I don't suppose you don't know of nobody who don't want to hire nobody to do nothing, don't you?'

The answer to this query was pretty much of a match—

'Yes, I don't.'

☞Friend Dabbs walked into a 'Dry Grocery' the other day. 'Can we do anything for you?' said Dickey.

'Yes,' said Dabbs; 'but I'll bet a dollar yer won't.'

'Done,' said Dickey. 'What is it?'

'Credit me with five dollars worth of yer truck.'

'Lost, by thunder!'

☞The latest style of female hoops is guaranteed "to be of feminine lightness and delicacy, and warranted not to cut the limbs of attendant gentlemen."

☞"My dear madam," said a doctor to his patient, "I am truly gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit, you know, I said you had but six hours to live." "Yes doctor, you did; but I did not take the dose you left me?"

☞The question is often discussed whether the savages enjoy life. We suppose they do as they always seem anxious to take it when they get a chance.

☞Wealth has been under-rated ever since wealth was over-rated.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, November 19, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

A Shameless Demagogue!

Mr. Fr. Jordan, of "Buzzard Feast" notoriety, entertained the Abolition meeting on Tuesday night last, with a large number of his choicest and most audacious falsehoods. How any man who lays any claim to the respect of his fellows, or who has the slenderest vein of honesty imbedded in his nature, can have the brazen impudence to retail before an intelligent audience such infamous and unmitigated falsities as those of which Mr. Jordan delivered himself on that occasion, we are utterly at a loss to comprehend. His friends who witnessed his shameless disregard for truth, must have blushed for him when they saw him thus debasing himself at the filthy shrine of demagogism. One thing is certain, and that is if Mr. Jordan desires to be considered an *honest man* in the future, he must stick a little closer to the truth when he undertakes to instruct the people on political subjects, than he did in his harangue on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. Jordan said among other things, that in 1856 the Democratic battle-cry was "*Buchanan and Free Kansas.*" This we pronounce A DELIBERATE AND UNQUALIFIED LIE, and challenge its author to the proof. It is well known that the Democrats everywhere proclaimed it to be their doctrine that the people of Kansas should decide for themselves, whether they would have a Free or a Slave Constitution. The Democrats never said that *they* would make Kansas a Free State.

Mr. Jordan further said that the Democrats established the present Tariff regulations, which we also BRAND AS UNTRUE. But *sixty-five* Democrats, according to Mr. Jordan's own admission, voted for the present Tariff on its final passage. The House of Representatives is composed of 234 members, and as 65 is not a majority of that number, even according to Mr. Jordan's own statement, the Democrats cannot be held responsible for the passage of that Tariff. Besides the Opposition had control of the House at the time that measure was adopted, as is shown by the fact that Banks, Black Republican, was elected Speaker, and what clearly and conclusively proves that the said Tariff was an Opposition measure, is the fact that Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, the chosen leader of the Black Republicans in that House, being the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill for the establishment of that Tariff. This Mr. Jordan CANNOT AND DARE NOT DENY. WE CALL UPON HIM TO DO SO BY ALL THAT IS TRUE AND SINCERE AND IF HE WILL BUT DO IT, WE WILL PUT SUCH A BRAND UPON HIM AS WILL MARK HIM FOREVER FOR THE SCORN AND CONTEMPT OF THE PEOPLE, HE IS LOOKING SO HARD TO DECEIVE.

Another falsehood of Mr. Jordan's is that concerning the stationing of the U. S. troops in Kansas, for the purpose (as he alleges) to make it a Slave State. Those troops were sent there, as Mr. Jordan well knows, to protect the citizens of Kansas in the exercise of their privileges as freemen. They were sent there to save the peaceful inhabitants of the Territory from the bloody hands and incendiary torches of Mr. Jordan's brother Black Republicans, James H. Lane and Captain Montgomery.

Still another falsehood of Mr. Jordan's, is his assertion that the people of Kansas rejected the Lecompton Constitution, on the day appointed by the Constitutional Convention for voting upon that Constitution. As every body knows, the Black Republican agitators in Kansas would not go to the polls on that day, but designedly allowed the pro-slavery men to have every thing in their own way, so that they could afterwards charge President Buchanan with making Kansas a Slave State. The agitators would not vote on that day, but got their Black Republican Legislature to fix another day for voting upon the Constitution, which they knew was illegal and irregular, and it was on this last day that they polled their majority of ten thousand against the Lecompton Constitution.

And yet another of Mr Jordan's untruths is his declaration that the Democratic party is in favor of resorting to direct taxation for the support of the Federal Government. We defy Mr. Jordan to produce any national Democratic platform in which such doctrine as that is enunciated. And yet if this hero of "Buzzard Feasts" and Cameron orgies, had a spark of fairness in his composition, he would frankly acknowledge that every farmer, laborer, and artisan pays at this day a higher tax on account of the tariff on the iron he uses, the clothes he wears, the food he eats and the beverage he drinks, than he would be compelled to pay if he were directly taxed by the Government.—He would further acknowledge that the higher the Tariff the less tax is paid by the wealthy manufacturer and the more by the poor laborer, the mechanic and the farmer.

We have neither space, nor patience, to enumerate all the monstrous falsities uttered by Mr. Jordan. Of course he did not fail to say that the "Hard Times" were caused by the Democratic party. If we remember aright Mr. Jordan himself was a Senator in our State Legislature when the "Hard Times" commenced. He had been in that body for three successive years previous to the setting in of the monetary pressure, and if he knows so much better than the Democratic party how to avert disasters of the kind from which we are suffering, he had ample time in which to display his wisdom to that end. Moreover his Black Republican friend, Governor Pollock, was in office during the same time, and the Black Republicans had a majority in the Legislature several sessions whilst the wise-acre, Jordan, was in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Besides, as we have before shown, the Opposition had control of the popular branch of Congress for two years previous to the revulsion of last Fall. The question is, therefore, why did not these profound statesmen and astute philosophers, keep the "Hard Times" from coming upon us?

But we have already wasted more ink upon Mr. Jordan than such a reckless falsifier as he is worth, and we dismiss him, with the hope that he will yet learn to tell the truth before he "shuffles off this mortal coil."

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

On Monday evening last, the invincible Democrats of Bedford county, assembled in the Court House, for the purpose of congratulating each other on the splendid triumph achieved in this county at the late election, over the combined forces of the reckless and unscrupulous Opposition. The meeting was very large and full of enthusiasm and good feeling. An organization was effected by calling to the chair that veteran Democrat,

JOHN BOWSER, ESQ.,

who was assisted by Michael Naugle, Henry Wertz, P. F. Lehman, Esq., Jacob Semler, Geo. W. Buxton, Thos. W. Horton, Esq., and Robt. M. Taylor, Esq., as Vice Presidents, and *Wm. Pearson, Richard Langdon, Alex. McGrigor, Jr.*, as Secretaries. The meeting was then addressed by Maj. S. H. Tate, O. E. Shannon, Esq., B. F. Meyers and Hon. Wm. P. Schell. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned with three long, loud and hearty cheers for the Democratic party:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the Democracy of Bedford County maintained their ascendancy, and won a glorious victory, over the combined isms and factions of the Opposition, at the election held on the second Tuesday of October last, therefore be it

Resolved, That we have great reason for rejoicing, and that whilst we condole with our unfortunate opponents in their failure to obtain the offices after which they lusted, we, at the same time, are exceedingly well pleased that the people of Bedford county have again emphatically refused to endorse their anti-republican and treasonable doctrines.

Resolved, That, judging from the past, the election of a majority of the members of the next Legislature by the opponents of the Democratic party, will prove deleterious to the interests of the Commonwealth and disastrous to those of the people at large; and therefore we regret that such has been the result of the last campaign.

Resolved, That as the Opposition leaders and wire-pullers, in their strenuous and unscrupulous endeavors to obtain votes for their candidates, made all kinds of promises and pledges to the people, we intend to hold them to the fulfilment of those pledges and promises. We expect them to abolish the "Hard Times" immediately, to put plenty of money into the hands of the people, and at once to reduce the "Extra Pay" agant Expenditures" of Government, of which they affect such great and unbounded abhorrence.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has always faithfully fulfilled its pledges and, therefore, has never been compelled to change its name, as its opponents, on account of their numerous tergiversations with regard to principle and their reckless violation of their promises to the people, have frequently been forced to do. The Democracy have been known by one and the same name since the days of Jefferson; they were "The Democracy," whilst battling with Federalism, Antimasonry, Whiggery and Know Nothingism; they are "The Democracy" now, when Abolitionism, Black-Republicanism and People's-party-ism, are at one and the same time, the convenient and synonimous titles of the Opposition.

Resolved, That we re-iterate our adherence to the principles embodied in the Cincinnati Platform, and again acknowledge our full and unshaken confidence in the integrity and practical statesmanship of President Buchanan and his Cabinet.

Resolved, That we look upon our defeat in this State, at the last election, as a result that will prove beneficial to the party. Instead of injuring our prospects for the next campaign, it is the germ of a coming triumph for the Democracy that will effectually redeem Pennsylvania from the power of our political enemies.

BEDFORD RAILROAD.

The Bedford Railroad Company have employed John Fulton, Esq., to make a survey of the route over which it is proposed to build the road. Mr. Fulton is a good engineer and we are glad to hear of his selection by the company. He will be assisted by Mr. John Anderson of this place. We are informed that Mr. Fulton expects to be able to make a report of the survey in the course of about two months.

We have frequently urged the paramount importance of the proposed Railroad, to the people of Bedford county. We feel that the benefits to be derived from such a work, must be manifest to all. Certainly no argument is needed with any man who knows anything of modern history, to show that railroads are advantageous to the country through which they pass. He cannot travel fifty miles in any direction, without meeting the fact staring him in the face. Why then, do not our citizens go into the work of building a railroad, with more spirit than they have hitherto manifested?—Can not seventy-five thousand dollars be raised in all Bedford county? especially when we are to have a bonus of the same amount for doing it. Friends of the Bedford Railroad, you can do it if you will. Try once more.

☞A. J. Colborn, Esq., of the Somerset Bar, was admitted, on Monday last, to the practice of the Law in the several courts of this county. Mr. Colborn, is a gentleman of fine abilities, and in his own county has already won for himself, an enviable reputation as a lawyer. Long may he wave.

ARE THEY ABOLITIONISTS?

It is denied by some of the Black Republicans, that they hold any political sentiment in common with the Abolitionists. We have shown in previous articles that this denial is unsupported by the facts. We have shown that the very men who a few years ago were the supporters of the regular Abolition nominees for President, are now the acknowledged leaders and standard-bearers of the party calling itself "Republican;" we have shown that the newspaper organs of that party in this state, have triumphantly claimed that the people are now thronging together to hear Lovejoy, a Black Republican Congressman, enunciate and defend the very doctrines for the assertion and promulgation of which his Abolition brother was put to death by a mob, twenty years ago: we have shown that the Black Republican party is making war upon the Southern section of this Union, that its leaders stigmatize and denounce the people of the South, merely because of their exercise of the privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and that the very life's life of that party is the agitation of the anti-slavery dogma, all of which is likewise true of Abolitionism, and of Garrison, Parker and Pillsbury. Having proved these things, it would hardly be necessary to adduce further evidence to convince any reasonable man that Black Republicanism and Abolitionism are identical and their ultimate object one and the same. What follows, is, therefore, addressed to the *unreasonable*; to such as are determined not to believe, though the truth flash upon them bright and dazzling as the light of Christianity did upon Paul; to such as have steeled their hearts and consciences against *Democratic testimony* and would not hearken unto the representations of a Democrat, "though one rose from the dead" to testify to his credibility.

William H. Seward, of New York, is the "representative man" of Black Republicanism. He is recognized by all parties as the head and front of that organization, which under pretence of an ardent devotion to the principle of human freedom, is secretly the bitter and uncompromising foe of that Constitution which guarantees to all who live under it the rights and privileges of freemen. Mr. Seward in a speech made at Rochester, New York, during the late campaign in that State, spoke as follows:

"Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. *It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation.* Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the servile production of negro markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral."

Now, what does this mean but a crusade against the institutions of the South? What does this mean but that there must be sectional agitation, internecine conflict, and, if necessary, civil war, until either the South shall be conquered by the North, or the North by the South? And if it is a "conflict between opposing and enduring forces," that is, between Free Labor and Slave Labor, with which of these "forces" will Mr. Seward and his Black Republican followers cast their influence, or with which of them do they at present co-operate? Most assuredly not with Slavery, for that institution is the subject that horrifies their thoughts by day and the incubus that haunts their visions at night. If not *with* Slavery, then they must be enlisted *against* it. If against Slavery, then are they identified with that "enduring force," which urges the United States to become "entirely a free labor nation." And if identified with that "force," they are "Abolitionists," *for in that case it must be their prime object to bring about the total extinction of slavery.*

Of the declaration of Mr. Seward above quoted, Gerrit Smith, Abolition candidate for Governor of New York, at the late election in that State, says in a recent letter:

"I am not sure but Governor Seward's Rochester speech did more than all other things to damage my prospects. It passed for an Abolition speech, especially *because it espoused our old Abolition doctrine, that in the end all the States must be blessed with freedom or cursed with slavery.*"

Here we have the testimony of the most thorough-going Abolitionist in the Union, that Seward, the leader and law-giver of the Black Republicans, has espoused the "old Abolition doctrine." And if his evidence is to be rejected, whose is to be received? Truly, if the prince of Abolitionists does not know what is Abolitionism, then Satan does not know what is sin.

But if Abolition testimony is not competent, we can produce that of Black Republicans themselves. The New York *Times*, an accredited organ of the New York Black Republicans, and a paper which advocated the election of Fremont in 1856 and was a supporter of Morgan, the Black-Republican candidate for Governor of New York, at the late election, says of the position taken by Mr. Seward in his Rochester speech:

"He (Seward) stands before the country as advocating *the direct and effective interference of the federal government for the Abolition of slavery in the Southern States.*"

And Mr. Seward is not the only Black Republican leader that occupies this position.—Lincoln, the standard-bearer of that party, in the late contest in Illinois, stands there with him. The New York *Tribune*, the great newspaper exponent of Black Republicanism stands there with him, characterizing his Rochester speech as "clear, calm, sagacious, profound and impregnable." The whole Black Republican party stand there with him, for they are even now rejoicing over their victory won in New York on this very identical position. Who, therefore, no matter how unreasonable he be, will hereafter have the hardihood to deny that the Black Republicans are Abolitionists? And who, no matter to what party he at present belongs, will be reckless enough of his country's dearest interests to assist Mr. Seward and the Abolition Republicans, in their endeavors to bring upon our beloved Union, a bloodier and more appalling CIVIL WAR than has ever been recorded in the annals of the world?

A BLACK REPUBLICAN JUBILEE.

On Tuesday evening last, the great, grand and glorious jollification meeting which the Black Republicans had advertised for weeks past, came off at the Court House. We had prepared ourselves for a spectacle quite different from that which we witnessed on that evening. We had fancied long columns of grinning and grimacing "Woolly Heads" parading the streets with banners floating, torches waving and transparencies blazing. We had imagined the thunder of their huzzas and the triumphant clangor of their music, the shrill scream of their fifes and the loud rattling of their drums. But lo! when this great jubilee which we had supposed would be "terrible as an army with banners," comes to be held, to our utter amazement, it is made up of a mad harangue from Fr. Jordan to a "beggarly account of empty boxes," in the Court House.—"Oh! what a" *fizzle* "was there, my countrymen!"

We looked in vain for the rejoicing. We listened with the greatest possible attention, but not a single shout could we hear. All was quiet save the obstreperous oratory of Fr. Jordan (which occasionally created a slight rattling among the dry bones of the "Woollies") and a periodical guffaw from Mr Jordan's colored friend, William Cossler, Esq., who seemed to rejoice more than the veritable Black Republicans themselves, doubtless having in his mind's eye that "good time coming" when he expects Mr. Jordan and his party to give him and every negro in Pennsylvania the privilege to stand side by side with the white man at the fireside and the ballot box.

Mr. Jordan during the course of his palaver, remarked that in 1856 he "urged" both Fremont and Fillmore, as being in favor of Freedom in Kansas. This will be news to the Fillmore men of Bedford County, whom he always endeavored to keep under the impression that he was for Fillmore, and for Fillmore only. [illegible] remembered that Mr. Jordan acknowledges now, what he has heretofore invariably denied, namely, that he "URGED FREMONT" upon the support of the people in 1856. He also declared that the anti-Lecompton Democrats who voted the Black Republican ticket at the late election, were BOUND to go with his party in the future.—Let the Democrats who where led astray by the falsehoods of their enemies, remember this haughty, dictatorial, overbearing pronunciamento of Mr. Jordan. He, furthermore, characterized the Old Line Whigs that voted for Mr. Buchanan as "SILLY CREATURES" that were be-fooled. Let the Old Line Whigs treasure up this compliment in their memories.—When Mr. Jordan had sweated through his oratorical agonies, some namby pamby resolutions were read, after which our friend Filler made a few impractical remarks, and with his performance the meeting closed its arduous and wearisome labors.

☞The next regular meeting of the "Young Men's Christian Association," will be held in the Lutheran Church, on Friday evening, the 26th inst., at 6½ o'clock. An essay will be read by Dr. C. N. Hickok; subject, "The Necessity of Labor," to be followed by a discussion on the same subject by members. Other interesting and important business will be transacted. *All* the Members are requested to be present. The public are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend.

☞Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh will preach the third sermon in course before the "Young Men's Christian Association," on Sabbath evening, the 21st inst., in the M. E. Church. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The other churches will be closed.

☞The Governor has fixed the 30th of the present month as the day for holding a special election in the Berks district, to elect a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. Glancy Jones.

☞The Detroit *Free Press*, of the 10th inst., says every probability is in favor of the election of Davis (Democrat) to Congress, in the fourth District of Michigan. If this is so, the Democrats have gained two members: and have half the delegation from that State! Huzza!

☞We were unable to obtain a full list of the officers of the Democratic meeting on Monday Evening, and if any of our friends have been overlooked, they must excuse us this time.

☞Gov. Packer has issued his proclamation announcing the election of John M. Read, as Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for fifteen years from the 1st Monday of December next.

☞The President has tendered the Governorship of Kansas to Ex. Gov. Samuel Medary, of Ohio.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

The Albany *Argus*, thus alludes to the recent defeat of the Democratic party, and their duty in the future:

"The State elections of 1858, are now past. Whatever of feeling or controversy among Democrats may have characterized them, and weakened and broken our power, for the time being in any State, has gone by, and it is better and wiser to look to the future, than to dwell on present heartburnings or indifference. The success of the Democratic party in 1860, from this time forward, should be the governing motive of the political action on the part of Democrats. All minor considerations, all local controversies; all impulses, to punish real or fancied injuries, should be merged in the paramount consideration of carrying the next Presidential election. Not merely the prosperity of the Democratic party and the interests of its members, but the higher duty of patriotism and fidelity to the interests and honor of the country requires this action. For ourselves, we shall endeavor to act on the rule which we shall recommend to others, and recognising no personal or political interest, labor to promote the general success of the Democratic cause, and especially to build up and strengthen the Democracy of this State, so that in the great contest, two years hence, the thirty-five votes in New York may, beyond peradventure, be cast into the Democratic side of the scale and cause it to preponderate in favor of the nominee of the Charleston Convention, upon whomsoever that much coveted designation may fall. We think that the Democrats of this State should feel a pride in relation to the position of New York in the next Presidential contest, which should subdue all internal jealousies, consolidate their efforts and their strength, lead them into harmonious and energetic co-operation, and prepare them to assert in that great struggle the power of this State in behalf of the grand national principles upon which their party is founded.

INDIANA AND OHIO.

The Democrats won a splenid victory in Indnana on their State ticket, electing it by majorities varying from 3000 to 5000. The Legislature probably is tie, and the Democrats lose two members of Congress.

Our loss in Ohio is by no means so serious as we at first supposed. We have nine members in the present Congress. They were elected two years ago, and eight of them by bare *pluralities*, the Democrats having a majority in but one district in the State. The majority was then on the State ticket forty thousand against us, but the opposition were divided. Now the opposition are united, and instead of *one* we have majorities in *six* districts, and in three other districts the aggregate majority against us is less than *five hundred*; and instead of being defeated by 400,000 on our State ticket, the majority against us will not be more than 17,000. This result is rather encouraging than otherwise.—The opposition can make no more fusions to increase their strength; and the steady Democratic gains which we have been making every year will soon bring the opposition majority down to nothing, even if it continues united.

The Next Congress.

The Washington *States* contains the following speculations on the political complexion of the next Congress.

"The next Congress will be Democratic to a certainty. Our readers may rely on this as a fact.

"In the elections which have already taken place for members of Congress, the position of parties stands: Democrats 49, Republicans 102.

"The States yet to elect are Alabama, Connecticut, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, which elect eighty-six members. In the present House they stand as follows,

	Dem.	Rep.	Amer.
	67	7	12
Add already elected	49	102	
	116	109	12

"In the States yet to elect the Republicans may gain two members in Connecticut, and the Democrats will, in all probability gain six members from the South Americans in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Maryland. Such a result will make the next Congress stand: Democrats 120, Republicans 111, South Americans 6, which will give the Democrats a majority of *three* over all; and if the fourth district in Michigan has gone Democratic, as reported, the Democratic strength in the House will be 121, and a majority over all of five."

The Atrocity Consummated.—The boy Rodgers was yesterday murdered in the city of New York *according to law*. Since the judicial murder of poor Donnelly at Freehold, N. J., we have heard of nothing so revolting in atrocity as the hanging of this young man yesterday. The Black Republican Governor of that State, who could freely pardon a gang of ruffians who perpetrated a horrible outrage upon a defenceless woman, refused to interfere in the case of this unfortunate victim.

To shield this callous-hearted public functionary, the most despicable falsehoods have been trumped up against this much-wronged young man, which are copied at full length by one of the papers in this city this morning. The boy Rodgers was not a member of a rowdy gang of juvenile ruffians; he was inveigled into a rum-hole the night of the unfortunate occurrence, and being made intoxicated for the first time in his life, committed the act in a moment of phrenzy, without malice or premeditation; he was not arrested—he was secretly concealed by his friends, but his mother induced him to give up, believing that he would be acquitted after an examination, as he had not intentionally committed a crime. Greatly to her astonishment and that of every body else, he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and yesterday ended his life upon the gallows. What must be the reflections of Gov. King, the judge and jury when they look back upon this tragedy, we will not venture to describe. We would not exchange situations with them for a warantee deed of the whole surface of the globe.—*Phila. Argus, 13th.*

Sorrowful.—A woman, formerly of Newark, N. J., but who, for the past year, had been living in Chicago, a few days since started with a sick child in her arms, to return to Newark. When near Cleveland, Ohio the child died in her arms. The mother, disconsolate, and far from friends, with scarcely money enough to reach home, rather than leave her babe among strangers, continued on her journey, and reached Newark, *having carried the dead infant in her arms* the entire distance.

Kansas Election.

On a careful examination of the return already in our possession, says the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, we find the conservative Free Staters and the Democrats, have *twenty four* out of thirty-nine members. These two parties will be able to act together to prevent hasty and inconsiderate legislation by the radical Abolitionists, and will cheerfully co-operate in preparing a healthy code of laws for the Territory. If Brown and Nemaha counties shall have elected a moderate man, and Marshall shall have elected another, as we presume is the case, then the conservatives will have twenty six in the Legislature. We are satisfied with the result in the Territory, as we know our friends will be, and we trust our radical opponents will find equal causes for rejoicing.

Don't Take Them.

In the November number of *Peterson's Counterfeit Detector* the following Banks are set down as "Doubtful Pennsylvania Banks." Business men and all others should refuse to receive their notes:

Bank of Crawford County, Meadville.
Central Bank of Penn'a, Hollidaysburg.
McKean County Bank, Shamokin.
Tioga County Bank, Tioga.
Warren County Bank, Warren.

☞A Chestnut street gambling establishment was broken into by the Philadelphia police on Tuesday, and there was a great "hurry to and fro" among the crowd of surprised players. One gentleman crawled into an ash box, several others jumped out through a back window, and lacerated their legs by falling into a skylight, while a stout gentleman undertook to conceal his entire person by crawling into a three-peck coal-scuttle, from which he was fished out by the coat tails, half dead from fright. The officers arrested the proprietors and brought away a fine gambling apparatus.

☞The cowardly murderer of the Baltimore policeman is known out of his native city. The Washington *Star* says he is the same person "who headed the mob in the election riots of 1857, armed with a large tomahawk, which he brandished among the terrified voters in a manner to drive many from the ground. He will be recognized by most of our readers who were present on the occasion above referred to, who will never forget his bull head, short-cropped hair, iron-toed boots, long legs, and the devilish weapon with which he clove his way among the legal voters of Washington, scattering them before him like so many affrighted sheep."

Singular Railroad Accident.—On the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, about 18 miles from Mitchell, a singular accident happened last night. The middle car got off the track, and crossed a bridge, breaking every tie on the road, and in that condition went a quarter of a mile. No one was hurt, but all were very much frightened. The train was going at the rate of half a mile per minute when the accident occurred, which accounts for the off-of-the-track car being dragged a quarter of a mile before the locomotive could be stopped. It was certainly very singular that this middle car should thus go along off of the track without displacing the car behind and the car before.—Such an accident may never again happen without throwing the whole train off the track, and wounding or killing somebody.—*Louisville Courier, Nov. 9.*

Underground.—A lady correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* utters this lament touching the slaves:

"I have reason for believing that the free negroes employed on our finest steamers as stewards, are nearly all trained and paid to use their influence at all times, and in all convenient places, to prevail upon our servants to abscond. They meet them at Cairo, and from that point defy all efforts made to recapture. I lost a valuable man in this way, enticed away by the steward of the Diana—a negro who has been engaged in this way some years—and at this moment I have in my possession a card of his house, in Chicago, where he receives his colored friends—they paying him well for his trouble, as a matter of course."

Mr. Jones's Confirmation.—A rumor has gained currency that Senator Douglas would oppose the confirmation of the Hon J. Glancy Jones as Minister to Austria. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* notices this report, and writes that "the intimate friends of Mr. Douglas, residing in Washington, say that he will wage no war upon any proper appointment of Mr. Buchanan."

Bloody Doings.—On the 20th of last September, Eldred Ward shot William W. Smith dead, in Shreveport La., and instantly fled.—He was hotly but ineffectually pursued, and a large reward offered for his apprehension. The next night he was recognized, in Woodville, Texas, and several men attempted to arrest him, which they affected, but not until he had shot John F. Barnes through the heart, and dangerously wounded John F. Walker. Ward was, himself, badly wounded, and was safely lodged in Shreveport jail, although an attempt was made by the citizens to Lynch him.

Thanksgiving Day.—The States which celebrate Thanksgiving day on the 25th, are Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania stand apart, and celebrate the 18th; and yet notwithstanding the array of names on the other side, these three States contain more than one-fourth the population of the Union, to say nothing of the material interests.

California Election.—The official vote of California shows the following Democratic majorities: For Supreme Judge, 8,401; State Controller, 16,526. A pretty good day's work for the Democracy of the Golden State.

Great Shooting.—Mr. John Turner and Mr. R. A. Barnewell, two crack sportsmen, made a trip to Womelsdorf, Berks county, about 96 miles from Philadelphia, on a gunning excursion. They were out five days, and returned to Philadelphia with 395 patridges, 6 woodcock, a number of larks, 27 rabbits, and several other specimens of game.

A great shaving match against time, was recently performed in England, near Leeds.—A "Professor Carrodus," attended by three latherers and five stroppers, engaged to shave seventy men in sixty minutes; and succeeded in performing the task four minutes within the specified time.

WHAT THEY SAY
IN
SOUTH CAROLINA.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Aug. 21, 1858.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen—The close attention which our own affairs have required since the fire, has hitherto prevented us from writing to you about the Safe.

On the occasion of the fire 19th July, by which we suffered a large loss, our store, with a number of other buildings, was consumed. The Safe, of your manufacture, which we had in the store, was exposed to a most intense heat, as is well attested by the effects on its strong iron frame, which, from its flaked and scaly appearance, looks as though it had been heated for a long time in a furnace. The Safe, with heaps of molten glass and kegs of nails, *fused into a mass*, fell into the cellar, surrounded by burning materials, and there was suffered to remain, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached us,) until the 2d of August, 14 days afterwards.

The difficulty in cutting it open with the best tools that could be procured, convinced us of its power to resist the attempts of burglars, and when it was opened, we found the interior, to the astonishment of all, entirely uninjured by fire.

This test has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we debarred the privilege of getting another.

Respectfully yours,
R. H. WARDLAW & SON.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
130 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Only Makers in this State, of
Herring's
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,
THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.
Oct. 30, 1858.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday evening the 9th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by John Smith Esq., Mr. Alexander Smith to Miss Mary, daughter of John P. Hoover, all of St. Clair tp.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, William J. Smith, of Harrison tp., to Miss Ellen Mowery, of Napier.

On Thursday, the 11th of Nov. inst., by P. F. Lehman, Esq., Mr. William Moser to Miss Margaret Clitzer, all of Bedford County.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Winter session of Bedford Academy will commence on Monday next, 22d inst.

GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Nov., 12, 1858. Principal

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

Reed & Minnich have just returned from the Eastern cities with a large assortment of splendid

Winter Goods!

which they will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Their stock includes all kinds of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of the latest and most fashionable styles,

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

of every variety of patterns, from the richest CASSIMERE to the most enduring COMMON WEAR,

QUEENSWARE

of all sorts from the finest China to the cheapest article in the market,

GROCERIES,

such as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c.

Call around and buy anything you want.

Nov. 19, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the first day of January, next,

the following described Real Estate, being a tract of land containing FIFTY ACRES, or there-abouts, 30 of which are cleared and under fence. The improvements are a

GRIST-MILL, LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other out-buildings. There is also an ORCHARD thereon.

This property is in Londonderry township, adjoining lands of Christian Albright, James Mattingly, John M. Buchanan and others.

It is close to the route of the Connellsville rail road.—In close proximity with Cumberland and presents opportunities for a profitable investment.

Terms:—Cash at confirmation of sale.

CHARLES HOYMAN,
JACOB C. ALLBRIGHT,
Adm'rs of the estate of Sam'l Hoyman, dec'd.
Nov., 19, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I have purchased of Joseph Shenefelter, of Juniata township, three head of horses, with as many sets of harness, collars and bridles, three head of cattle, one wagon, plough, harrow, and shovel-plough, and all the grain in the ground on the farm on which he resides, the aforesaid personal property to remain in the possession of said Shenefelter till I call for it.

JOSEPH MORTIMORE.
Harrison tp., Oct. 15th, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Reitz, late of Harrison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SILL,
Nov. 12, 1858. Adm'r.

SWAIN'S PANACEA,
at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
[july 30, '58.]

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,
cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (j18,'58.

JAYNE'S WRIGHTS,
Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

PURE WHITE LEAD, FLAXSEED OIL and Spirits Turpentine, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and Pilly furnished to order by

REED & MINNICH.

Look Out—Last Notice!

WE hereby notify all persons indebted to us by note or book account, that they must either confess judgment, or pay their accounts by next Court, or all will be sued without respect to persons. This notice is positively the last.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.
Oct. 22, '58.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, upon the estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd—all persons therefore knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenicated for settlement.

JACOB LONG,
of South Woodberry tp., Adm'r.
Nov. 5, 1858.

Ladies' Bazaar!

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, now opened and ready for inspection at the "BAZAAR."

DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of robe and plain silks, cashmeres, Poil dechevres, flounced and side striped delain robes, fancy and bayadere de laines, French plain and printed de laines, opera flannels, English and French merinos, poplins, velvets de bergs, brilliants, American and French ginghams, English and American prints.—SHAWLS, a great variety, such as long, square, and mantilla,—cloaks, circular, raglan and mantilla styles. FURS—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs, Expansion skirts, &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, velvet, silk, satin, tufted silk, chenille, straw and mourning bonnets, ladies dress caps, children's and Misses' straw and silk bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, ribbons, feathers, flowers, French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French sets, collars, children's sets, edgings, laces, flouncings, veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes, Perfumery—Jewelry and an endless variety of fancy articles.

All of the above articles have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call, ladies, and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The public will please accept Mrs. H. D. Paugh's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 12, 1858.

TO INVALIDS.—*DR. HARDMAN*—ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN AND **Physician for Diseases of the LUNGS,** FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, AND INVALIDS RETREAT,

Author of "Letters to Invalids,"
Editor of the "Medical Stethoscope," &c.,
MAY BE CONSULTED AT BEDFORD, PA.,
"WASHINGTON HOUSE,"
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER **20th** 1858.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medicated Inhalations lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicines directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of the disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, comfort or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Paplapus and all other forms of female complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c. &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
No charge for consultation.
June 4, 1858.

PICKLES AND SOLES TO

Many men of many minds—
Many Shoes of many kinds,
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for *heel* behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high; some low; some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind
Just take a little cheaper kind—
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits and pickles well put up;
Fruits preserved, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To Ferguson's be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare,
To please the taste of every one
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the wood—
All kinds of produce and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this Store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use,
But when you call just bring along,
What is the object of our song.

Hard Times Relief.

Mislaid, or Lost!

A manuscript Journal kept by William Maclay, when a Senator in Congress in 1790-1. It was some years ago in the possession of the Reverend William M. Hall; and may have been loaned by him when living in Bedford or Lewistown. Any one having it, or a knowledge of it, is requested to hand over the book, or to communicate the information to Francis Jordan, Esq., of Bedford, or to George W. Harris, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa.

Nov., 5, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned upon the estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence township, in said county, deceased—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.
Nov. 5, 1858. Adm'r.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's Drug tore. [july 30, 1858.]

PICKLING VINEGAR.—Pure Cider Vinegar—just received also Extra quality mould candles, at A. B. CRAMER & CO.

500 bushels of prime clover seed wanted at *J. & J. M. Shoemaker's* Colonade store, for which the highest market price will be paid. (oct., 22, 1858.)

SOLD OUT!

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of goods, begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by Note or Book account to call and settle before the first of January, 1859. All neglecting to do so, their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Oct. 22, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of William Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN NYCUM,
Oct. 22, 1858. Administrator.

NOTICE.

GEO. B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Bro., notifies all persons interested, that the Books of said firm are in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted, or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

The subscriber will continue the Mercantile Business at the "OLD STAND," where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a very short time a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

St. Clairsville, June 11, '58. GEO. B. AMICK.

STRAY STEER.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Juniata township, Bedford county, the 1st of August last, a *red steer* with a white streak on his back and the right ear cropped, a nick cut out of each ear, supposed to be 3 years old—no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or else he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Oct. 22, 1858. JOHN CORLEY.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Real Estate.

THERE will be sold at the late residence of William Maiken, dec'd, on Wednesday, the 24th day of NOVEMBER, next, the following described REAL ESTATE, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND containing 121 acres, situate one mile from the Borough of Bedford, adjoining lands of John Amos, George Weidel, Job Mann and others, of which about 80 acres are cleared, part good meadow, the balance timber land, having thereon a

Log House, Log Barn and sundry out buildings, a young orchard of choice fruit trees, and several springs of never failing water.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, 1st April, next, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest and to be secured by judgments.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock on said day.

JOB MANN,
Bedford, Oct 22, 1858. Executor.

NEW AUTUMN
AND
WINTER GOODS.

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

have now in store a complete stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

embracing printed Byadere, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volentine, Robes A'Quilla, Rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors from 25 cents up, plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts up, printed Flannels, Indian Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls, from $1.50 up, gloves and hosiery, dress trimmings and fringes, merino under shirts and drawers, comforts and scarfs, bleached and unbleached muslins, in all widths, from 6¼ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flannels, new style fall prints, from 6¼ cts. up, cassimers, cloths and every other article usually kept in a well

ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, fresh family groceries, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our GOODS before purchasing, as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce. (Oct., 29, 1858.)

Overland California Mail Route!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & I. M. SHOEMAKER

HAVE just received a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of calicoes from 6¼ cents to 12½ cents per yard, Delaines, Coburgs, Parmetta Cloths, black and fancy silks, Merinoes, Plaids, Flannels. A large assortment of Shawls of all colors and prices, Swiss Cambricks, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Shirts and Drawers, bleached and unbleached Muslins of all prices & widths, Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, and in fact every thing generally in country stores. Also, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS CAPS,

Comforts, Cravats. Also, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Groceries of all kinds, with a general assortment of spices, &c. We invite all to call and see our stock of goods for we are determined to sell to suit the times for cash or approved produce.

Oct 23, 1858.

FOR SALE, OR

TRADE.—A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constanty stream running through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings. The land is good—produces well and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by leading to Hollidaysburg which with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 5, '58. O. E. SHANNON.

"WHISKERANDO"

WARRANTED to force the Moustache and Whiskers to grow strong and luxuriant in one month where there was none before. It will not stain or injure the skin. Price one dollar—Sent to all parts of the country.

Address, DR. S. P. SHELDEN, N. York City.
October 20, 1858-6m

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURG, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J C SMITH, A M., Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A T DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J A DEYDRICK and T C JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A COWLEY and W A Miller, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 Premiums.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best Writing,

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

Important Information.—Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for full Commercial Course, $35.00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board $2.50 per week—Stationary, 6.00—Entire cost, $60.00 to $70.00.

☞ Ministers, sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address F W JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sep 3, 1858–1y

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

elegant rich Dress Silks, Valentia Robes, French Merino, Thibet cloths, Delaines, all colors, Shawls of every description and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of Furs, Victorines, Capes, Cuffs and Muffs, Bonnets of all kinds, Velvet, Satin, Brown, Silk, Grey and Brown Straw trimmed and untrimmed. Also, an endless assortment of ribbons, feathers, flowers and rueshes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of every kind of fancy goods.

N. B. Country milliners can be supplied with all kinds of millinery goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

LADIES'

FANCY STORE.

The undersigned, thankful for the past favors of the public, respectfully begs leave to inform the ladies, that she has on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, De Laines, Thibet Cloths, Prints, also Linens, Muslins, Cloaks, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Rouches, Ladies' Best Kid Gloves, Hose, Children's Hose, French Embroidery, French and English Crapes, Zephyrs, Shetland Wool, Velvet Trimmings, Hoops, Sack Flannels, Wool Delaines, &c., &c. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, Oct. 22d, 1858.

New Goods

JUST RECEIVED AT REED & MINNICH'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT

of new and desirable Fall and Winter goods, comprising Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, &c.,

Ladies Dress Goods Coburgs Marinoe Francaise. Lyonese Cloths, Mous. DeLains Calicoes, and an Extra article of Black Silk.

BOOTS & SHOES,

a very supreme article.

ALSO GROCERIES

Sugar, Coffee, Syrups, Molasses, Adamantine Candles, a prime article of chewing Tobacco all of which will be sold cheap for cash or produce.

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE!

S—My friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best [illegible] tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by MR. JOHN LINDERMAN, who as a workman has no superior in the county. I would also call the attention of the public to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blacking constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will please call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, aug. 27, '58.–3m.

A GOOD HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot in Buena Vista, Juniata Township, Bedford county, on which are erected a good TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, an excellent FRAME STABLE, a good shop well calculated for a shoemaker or tailor—also, a well of good water in the back yard, and always plenty of water in the cellar.

This property is a very desirable one, being well calculated for a business man, it being in a good neighborhood. Buena Vista wants another store, a good wagon maker, shoemaker and tailor. ☞ Any person wishing to purchase such property, at a low price, will address the subscriber at Buena Vista. If sold, possession given this Fall.

NICHOLAS KEGG.

Aug. 20, 1858–tf.

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

HILLEGAS and MOWRY,

Merchants, at Buena Vista, Bedford co., Pa.,

WOULD announce to their friends and customers that they have replenished their former stock by an additional supply of Fall and Winter GOODS of all kinds, which they intend selling *very low for cash or country produce.*

GIVE THEM A CALL.

N. B. Merchantable produce taken in payment for store debts.

Buena Vista, Oct., 15, 1858.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

☞ *All wanting to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine markets, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.*

THE HAMMONTON FARMER.—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlements of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cts. per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, Atlantic Co. New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, see advestisement of Hammonton Lands.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA—by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops can be seen growing. Terms from $15 to 20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine St. Wharf at Phila. at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hamonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter. See full advertisement in another column.

SHRIVER BROTHERS,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

376 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF BUTTER, Lard, Flour, Bacon, Leather, Wool, Ginseng, Snake Root, Beeswax, Feathers, and every description of country Produce.

A long business experience enables us to assure our friends that the best possible disposition will be made of anything entrusted to our care for sale.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1858–1y.

Dr. W. H. Witmor, OF LANCASTER, (formerly of Philadelphia,) where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the U. States and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of N. York, and late Medical Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicines prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures or performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia, that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn diseases of Females radically removed. Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *CANCER CURED* without the knife.

I will remain in my office on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton square, Lancaster city, Pa.

july 30,'58–1y. W. H. WITMOR, M. D.

P. S. See in local column my appointment to visit Bedford on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, days of August, to consult with patients on all diseases free of charge. W. H. WITMOR.

SHOE STORE!

Ferguson & Co.,

HAVE just opened their new Store in "Anderson's Row" of buildings, nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office.

Their stock of Boots and Shoes for men, women and children, is certainly the best and cheapest that has ever been brought to Bedford, for three reasons.

First:—On account of the pressure of the times, they have been laid in at 30 cents on the dollar less than what was paid last year for the same goods.

Second:—They were bought for CASH, and the usual discounts made.

Third:—They were bought in much larger quantities than dry goods merchants buy them, and consequently were bought much lower.

If this is doubted, the evidence is on the stand at the counter.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The store room has been so arranged as to have a separate apartment for the Ladies, provided with comfortable chairs and stools where they cat sit and talk, or buy shoes as they please.

Pickles and Fruits.

In connection with the shoe business, all kinds of Pickles, Fruits and Preserves will be kept, including Pine Apple, Peach, Strawberries, Cherries, Brandy Peaches, Catsups, Mixed Pickles, Lobsters, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

The best, and most general assortment of Tobacco and Cigars, will be kept constantly on hand.

As there is no store of this kind kept in this county, the proprietors are determined to keep it right, and sell at the lowest living profits.

A. FERGUSON & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Himas O'Neal, late of West Providene township, dec'd—all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN SNYDER.
Adm'r of Himas O'Neal, dec'd.
Oct. 14, 1858.

THE

Liver Invigorator.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strenthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of the proprietors has made him a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy where- with to counteract the many derangements which it is liable. To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healby flow of bile, invig- orating the stomach, ing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is suficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsie. ☞ One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.—One dose often repeated cures, Chronic Diarrhœa, in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and all Fevers of a Billious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 345 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, CON., July 23, 1858.

Mr. Levenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together, I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.—I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.
PHILA., Sept., 9, 1858.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact had. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine street,
VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair.

Respectfully yours,
WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., 212 Broadway, New York (In the great New York Wire Railing Establisment, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, M-.

And sold by all Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

ATTENTION!

THE Brigade and Regimental commissioned officers of the 1st Brigade and 16th Division, Pa. Militia, You are hereby ordered to meet as a board of auditors, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties required by the Act of Assembly, approved 21st day of April, 1858, for the better regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth—also, all officers having in charge the accounts of the different companies will appear and present the said accounts for settlement on said day.

Brigade Inspector's Office, Evansville, Nov. 9, 1858. LEM'L EVANS, B. I. 1st B. 16th D. P. M. 1st B. 16th D. P. M.

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

VARIETY STORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,

Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

Hammonton Lands—*NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.*—TO ALL WANTING FARMS—in a healthy place, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, New Jersey. An old estate has been recently opened for sale, and the first division of 10,000 acres divided up into farm of twenty acres and upwards. The soil is of *the best* quality for the production of fruits, grains &c. The price is $15 to $20 per acres, payable in easy quarterly yearly instalments, with a term of four years, with interest. The terms are made easy, in order to insure the rapid improvement of the land, by enabling *every industrious man to buy a farm.* It is now being extensively improved by good roads, and some of the best citizens from New England and the Middle States are erecting large improvements. It is a scene of the greatest improvement out of Philadelphia. Seventy-five houses have been built in four months. Practical farmers and business men from the length and breadth of the Union are settling there. It is an important business place, on account of its being in the midst of a great market. Every article raised upon this land finds an immediate sale. The water is excellent, and no such thing as fever is known. The soil is a sandy loam, with a *clay bottom* and *retentive* of manures. It is free of stones and easily worked. It abounds largely in the phosphates, and such is its fertility that from the crops produced both upon this land and the large area adjoining under cultivation, it will be found not to be excelled anywhere in the production of crops most adapted to its market. The reader may be well aware that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables come from New Jersey, which are annually exported to the amount of millions of dollars. The land, besides being accessible in every way for fertilizers, has an abundant supply of the best quality of muck manure. Lumber and building materials can be had on the spot at a cheap price, from the mills. Other mills are now being opened, and brickyards being started on the ground. A person can put up a frame tenement for present convenience for one hundred dollars. On account of the extensive emigration, this is the best course to pursue in order to get a place to live in at first. Carpenters and builders are on hand to put up houses on the best terms.

In settling here the emigrant has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities in the Middle States and New England; he is near his old friends and associations; he is in a settled country, where every improvement and comfort of civilization is at hand; he is in a healthy place, and is not subject to the certainty of losing the greater part of his family and his own health by those malignant fevers which make the graves of so many millions of the young and hardy in far off regions away from home and friends. Besides, he has a mild climate and an open winter. There are three trains daily to Philadelphia, and to all those who improve the railroad company gives a free ticket. The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine before purchasing. This all are expected to do—They will see the land under cultivation; they will meet persons, no doubt, from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. Persons should come prepared to purchase, as many are locating, and locations are not held on refusal. The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly Literary and Agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, will be sent to each inquirer, and can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable. Warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance, when purchase money is paid. Route to the land:—Leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, for Hammonton by railroad at 7½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.; when there inquire for Mr Byrnes. Boarding conveniences will be found. Letters and applications can be addressed to S. B. COUGHLIN, 202 South Fifth Street below Walnut, Philada. Maps and information cheerfully furnished. (aug. 27, '58.

A. H. C. BROCKEN,

22d CLIFF STREET, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURER OF
GLASS SYRINGES, HOMŒOPATHIC VIALS, GRADUATED MEASURES, NURSING BOTTLES, ETC.

Glass Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass Ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited. Price Lists sent on application. [aug 13,'58.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

BANKING HOUSES
OF
JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET CO.	Pennsylvania.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

SHOEMENDING!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

June 11,'58. J. B. BAKER.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for President and Managers of said road, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday, the 1st day of November, next, at two o'clock, P. M. JOHN MOWER,

Oct., 22, 1858. Sec'y.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. ERIM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 4th August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57-1y.

BEDFORD

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other county in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior anywhere.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.—TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers. *HILL SIDE PLOUGHS*, of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country.—*ingle and Double Shovel Ploughs, with steel shovels.*

Cultivators,

Beckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR—Roger's Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, made to order. All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines and Ploughs made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. BLACKSMITHING done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,

Bedford, May 21, 1858-6m. Machinist.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

of Carriage varnish at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30,'58.]

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walgen* No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

FURNITURE
For Sale.

The subscriber being a practical workman, is now carrying on the cabinet making business at the east end of Bedford, next to the Foundry, and has on hand the best, and most fashionable stock of furniture, ever made. Please call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as great bargains can be had by giving him a call.

May 7, 1858. M. E. BARTEGES.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

February 19, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

all of which have been purchased since the great

DECLINE IN PRICES EAST.

Our ASSORTMENT is the best we have ever offered, including all the

NEWEST STYLES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for CASH, or PRODUCE. A liberal credit will be given to those only, who will PROMPTLY settle their accounts every January by Cash or Note.

No trouble to show goods.—Call and see the bargains. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct., 29, 1858.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

WAGONS.—Several new two horse waggons work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop'

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856-

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's

Emporium
OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CRAVATS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure.

Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant TailoR,
Of the finest fashionable
Lasting goods, both plain and fancY,
Into Bedford ever brought tO
Neatly clothe "ye people" civil.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co

Feb 19, 1858

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES,

Just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade store. (aug. 20,'58.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE

of Hair and tooth brushes at Dr. Harry' Drug and Book Store. [july 30,

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

⁂They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.-1y.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND MD.,

ADJOINING THE DEPOT,

JOHN C. RIFFLE, PROPRIETOR.

☞Coaches from Bedford, Greensburg and Washington, stop at this House. Persons going to Cumberland will find advantages, by stopping at the "American House," over that of any other in the place. (may 14,'58-1y.)

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

D. R. ANDERSON,

OF CENTREVILLE, CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

would hereby give notice to his customers and friends, that in order to make arrangements for the Fall trade he will sell goods much cheaper than ever for cash. He also, wants all knowing themselves owing him to come and settle with him without delay.

Sep. 24, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Julianna street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan '58.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858-1f.

☞"FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.	
JOHN ANSPACH, Jr.,	GEO. W. WOODWARD
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WM S BOYD,	C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER,	THO. CRAVEN,
FRANCIS PETERS,	H R COGGSHALL,
JNO. McCLURE,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.
A S GILLET, Vice President.
JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.
JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞All claims hither to presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid.* The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county.

April 23, 1858.

Bedford Foundry for SALE.

—The subscribers will offer at private sale until Tuesday, the 16th day of November, next, and if not then disposed of, will on that day sell at public outcry, on the premises—all the fixtures belonging to their Foundry, embracing a good SIX HORSE STEAM ENGINE, FAN CUPOLA, two Lathes, together with a variety of Patterns for Threshing Machines, Stoves, Ploughs, Saw and Grist-Mill gearing, &c., &c., and flasks for the same sufficient to do almost any kind of work usually done in a country establishment.

A good business has heretofore been done in this establishment, and it being the only Foundry in Bedford makes it a desirable opening to any person wishing to engage in the business.

TERMS will be made to suit purchasers.

D. WASHABAUGH
Oct. 1, '58. MICHAEL BANNON.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY

Doctors Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

july 30,'58-1y.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.